

Mental Health and Services

Mental illnesses are diseases or conditions that affect how you think, feel, act, or relate to other people or to your surroundings. They are very common. Many people have had one or know someone who has. Symptoms can range from mild to severe and may be occasional or long-lasting (chronic). They can also vary from person to person. In many cases, it makes daily life hard to handle.

What are some types of mental disorders?

There are many different types of mental disorders. Some common ones include:

- Anxiety disorders, including panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and phobias
- Depression, bipolar disorder, and other mood disorders
- Eating disorders
- Personality disorders
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Psychotic disorders, including schizophrenia

Causes

Doctors don't know the exact cause of most mental illnesses. A combination of things, including your genes, biology, and your life experiences, seem to be involved.

Many mental illnesses run in families. But that doesn't mean you will have one if your mother or father did. Some conditions involve circuits in your <u>brain</u> that are used in thinking, mood, and behavior. For instance, you may have too much, or not enough, activity of certain <u>brain</u> chemicals called "neurotransmitters" within those circuits. Brain injuries are also linked to some mental conditions.

Some mental illnesses may be triggered or worsened by psychological trauma that happens when you're a child or teenager, such as:

- Severe emotional, physical, or sexual abuse
- A major loss, such as the death of a parent, early in life
- Neglect

Major sources of stress, such as a death or divorce, problems in family <u>relationships</u>, job loss, school, and <u>substance abuse</u>, can trigger or aggravate some mental disorders in some people. But not everyone who goes through those things develops a mental illness.

It's normal to have some <u>grief</u>, anger, and other emotions when you have a major setback in life. A mental illness is different from that.

Symptoms

There are many different mental illnesses, and their symptoms vary. Some common symptoms include:

- Problems with thinking (like being confused, suspicious, or unusually angry or sad)
- Keeping to themselves
- Mood swings
- Relationship problems
- Hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that aren't there)
- Abusing alcohol or drugs
- Feeling low on hope and not enjoying things that they used to like
- Thoughts of suicide or harming themselves or others
- Sleep problems (too much or too little)

How Common is Mental Illness?

Did you know that mental illness is more common than cancer, diabetes, or heart disease? Mental illness can affect people of any age, income, educational level, race, and cultural background.

What's the Treatment?

The treatment depends on the condition. In many cases, people get one or more of these treatments:

Medication. Prescription drugs help manage the symptoms, such as depression, anxiety, or psychosis.

<u>Psychotherapy</u>. This may be one-on-one with a counselor. Or it may happen with a group. It may include learning different ways to respond to challenging situations.

<u>Lifestyle change</u>. In some cases, changing your habits makes a difference. For instance, <u>exercise</u> is one of the treatments for mild <u>depression</u>.

In some cases, treatment may also include creative therapies (such as art therapy, music therapy, or play therapy), mindfulness and meditation, and brain stimulation therapies, such as:

<u>Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)</u>. You're "asleep" under general anesthesia while doctors put electrodes on specific points on your head to stimulate your brain. It's usually used for <u>major depression</u>, but doctors may consider it for other conditions, especially in severe cases. Most people get it several times a week for a few weeks, and usually only if other treatments haven't worked.

<u>Vagus nerve stimulation</u>, in which doctors implant a device that stimulates the vagus nerve, which relays messages to areas in the brain that are thought to affect mood and thinking. It's approved to treat severe cases of <u>depression</u> that don't respond to two or more <u>antidepressant</u> treatments.

<u>Transcranial magnetic stimulation</u>, which uses magnets (outside the body) to stimulate the brain. It's approved to treat major depression if other treatments haven't worked. The research on how well it works is mixed.

Some people may need day treatment or hospitalization, at least for a time, for more severe conditions.

Outlook

With early diagnosis and treatment, many people fully recover from their mental illness or can manage their symptoms. Although some people become disabled because of a chronic or severe mental illness, many others are able to live full and productive lives. The key is to get help as soon as the symptoms start and to keep up with treatment.

Mental Health Services in Colorado Springs

AspenPointe Child & Family Services

Location:

179 S. Parkside Drive

Colorado Springs, CO 80910

Phone/Fax:

Ph: (719) 572-6100 / Fx: (719) 572-6399

Website:

https://www.aspenpointe.org/location-contacts/details/parkside-drive---child-family-services

Services Offered:

Counseling and Therapy, Substance Use Treatment, Youth Services, Insurances Accepted

Who they Help:

Teen (13+), Child (2+), Infant (0-2), Family, Homeless, Developmentally Disabled

Peak View Behavioral Health

Location:

7353 Sisters Grove

Colorado Springs, CO

Outpatient Only Location:

9218 Kimmer Dr

Suite 200

Lone Tree, CO 80124

Phone/Fax:

Ph: (888)-235-9475 / Fx: (719) 355-1059

Website:

https://peakviewbh.com/contact/

Services Offered:

Mental Health Treatment, Addiction Recovery, Youth Programs (Mental Health), Outpatient Treatment, Family

Education

Who they help:

All ages

Cedar Springs Hospital

Location:

2135 Southgate Road

Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Phone/Toll Free:

Ph: 719-633-4114 / TF: (888) 456 0968

Website:

https://cedarspringsbhs.com/contact-us/

Services Offered:

Adult Programs: Inpatient Acute Care, Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment, Partial Hospitalization, Intensive Outpatient Care- Child and Adolescent Programs: Inpatient Rehabilitation, Partial Hospitalization, Intensive

Outpatient Care, Military programs

Who they help:

Adults, child and adolescents, Military

Sourced from https://www.webmd.com/mental-health/default.htm

Sourced from https://medlineplus.gov/mentaldisorders.html